

BEAMINSTER R.D.

NURSING DIVISION

~~Mr. Angles~~

~~Miss McLeod, A228~~

~~Library~~ Mr. Coombes

BEAMINSTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1969



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28911106>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Communicable Diseases	5 - 8
Council Houses	24
Death, Causes of	9/10
Factories Act	23
Food Premises	14/15
Housing and Improvement Grants	19/20
Infantile Mortality	5
Meat Inspection	16
Members of Housing and Public Health Committee.....	2
Milk Supply	17
Moveable Dwellings	28
Nuisances	22
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	18
Pest Control	21
Petroleum	28
Poultry Inspection.....	15
Public Cleansing	25
Report of Medical Officer of Health	3
Report of Public Health Inspector	11
Sewerage	24/25
Staff of Health Department	2
Statistics	4
Water Supplies	26/27

BEAMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN OFFICES,
BEAMINSTER,
DORSET.

Health Department
Telephone Number Beaminster 362

Personal Telephone Number
of Medical Officer of Health

Dorchester 3131
Extension 470

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Lt.-Col. J. T. A. WILSON, J.P., (Chairman)
Mr. R. C. BUGLER, (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. R. P. BIGGS, B.Sc.,
Major E. H. T. BOILEAU,
Mr. S. S. G. CHAFFEY,
Mr. S. P. CHAPMAN, M.A.
(Ex-officio)
Mr. H. R. COSGROVE,
Air-Vice Marshal P. D. CRACROFT
C.B., A.F.C.,
Mr. H. C. CURTIS,
Miss J. M. GIBBONS,
Mrs. E. F. HOLDEN, (Ex-officio)
Mrs. M. D. PEACOCK,

Mrs. B. H. PINNEY,
Mr. E. J. RAYMOND,
Mr. H. A. ROBINSON,
Mr. J. C. SHOOBRIDGE, M.B.E.,
Rev. J. SLATER,
Mr. A. G. STEWART,
Major D. F. SYMES, T.D.,
Mr. P. F. TIARKS, M.C.,
(Chairman of the Council)
Mr. F. G. TOLMAN,
Mr. J. R. WYATT,

STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

ESTHER JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
(Resigned 19.11.69)

K. J. ADAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., (Appointed 20.11.69)

Public Health Inspector and
Meat Inspector

C. C. RUNDLE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
(Retired 31.3.69)

R. PICKFORD, M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed 1.8.69)

Pupil Public Health Inspector

D. HAYBALL, (Joint appointment)

B E A M I N S T E R

R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

F O R T H E Y E A R

1969

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	59,890
Registrar General's Estimated mid year Population ...	8,460
Number of Dwellings	3,630
Rateable Value... .. (As at 1st April, 1969)	£187,847
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£757

VITAL STATISTICS 1969

Corrected Birth and Death Rates compared with other areas (Births and Deaths per 1,000 population)

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
Beaminster Rural District	13.1 (17.4)	10.8 (9.6)
England and Wales	16.3 (16.9)	11.9 (11.9)
Dorset	16.8 (17.1)	11.9 (11.0)

The figures in brackets are those for 1968.

In calculating Birth and Death Rates, area comparability factors are issued by the Registrar General to "correct" irregularities in the age and sex structure of the population, and also to take into account any high mortality due to the presence of residential institutions.

BIRTHS AND INFANTILE DEATHS

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Live Births	52	39	2	1	94
Still Births... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths under 1 year..	-	1	-	-	1
Deaths under 4 weeks	-	1	-	-	1
Deaths under 1 week	-	1	-	-	1

Infantile Mortality Rate

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths among infants under one year of age per thousand registered live births. There was one infantile death under one year of age and the area experienced ninety four live births.

The National Rate was 18 deaths among infants under one year of age per thousand live births and the Dorset Rate was 17 deaths. Our figure is too small to work out an accurate comparative rate but the approximate figure compares quite well with the County Infantile Mortality Rate.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(a) Diseases against which routine immunisation is offered:

Diphtheria: No notifications have been received in the district for 19 years. Cases continue to occur in England and Wales and 14 cases were notified in 1969. Immunisation of young children is certainly responsible for the present happy position.

Whooping Cough: No cases have been notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis: No cases have been notified for 12 years in this district but 10 cases occurred in England and Wales. Again the freedom

from this disease locally is directly due to the use of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

Tetanus: This disease is now notifiable but fortunately it occurs rarely. No notifications were received during the year. Routine immunisation of children is offered by the County Health Department and family doctors. Without previous immunity Casualty Departments are put in a delicate position in deciding upon the use of tetanus antiserum. If a wound is deep or dirty it is folly to withhold the use of the serum but some susceptible individuals react badly to it, particularly so, if it has to be given on a second occasion. As the disease itself is protracted and severe, it is really best for all adults and children to receive a course of immunity to insure against the infection. It is even more necessary to accept a course of immunity if tetanus antiserum has ever had to be given on a previous occasion.

Measles: Sixteen cases were notified. In 1967 147 cases of measles were notified and in 1968 there were five. Again this position is due to the availability and use of a measles vaccine. Children receiving the vaccine occasionally produce mild symptoms and are moderately unwell. They may have poor appetites, a croaky voice and a dry cough. Occasionally there is a fleeting measles rash. These symptoms seem a small price to pay for immunity to a very lowering disease.

Two vaccines made from different modified measles viruses were originally available, but during the year one was withdrawn by the maker. The more satisfactory vaccine then became scarce due to demand, but it is to be hoped that a sufficient number of school children were by the end of the year immunised so that dissemination of the infection was unlikely.

Tuberculosis: One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year.

oooo0oooo

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics 1969

Poliomyelitis		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Tetanus		Measles
Primary Course	Boosting dose	Primary Course	Boosting dose	Primary Course	Boosting dose	Primary Course	Boosting dose	
68	230	59	23	63	135	67	188	90

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the above figures.

During 1968 new schedules for immune procedures were recommended by the Ministry of Health and Social Security. These recommended the postponement of all routines for a few months so that response to immunising would be improved and boosting at eighteen months of age would be unnecessary. The above figures are unsuitable to compare with previous years because of this delay.

Smallpox: No cases occurred. Vaccination is still offered routinely against the disease and the World Health Organisation is attempting to eradicate it from countries which still harbour the virus in the general population. One of the difficulties in keeping free of the infection nationally, is that air travel can transport a patient from an area in which the disease is endemic to this country, well within the incubation period.

(b) Infections against which routine immunisation is not offered:

Anthrax: Three cases of anthrax in cattle occurred in the district. This comparatively rare disease is not very communicable to man but when it occurs responds well to modern antibiotics. The important thing is that medical attendants bear the possibility of this diagnosis in mind and to help them it is my routine that personnel having contact with an infected beast are visited and their doctor informed. Disinfection of premises is carried out by the Police.

Undulant Fever: This disease is not notifiable but the laboratory usually inform me of cases in the belief that some avoiding action can be taken on farms to prevent further infections occurring. Similarly the County Health Department passes on information when the bacteria *Brucella abortus* are grown from milk samples. *Brucella abortus* causes Undulant Fever in humans and is responsible for Contagious Abortion in cattle. Infected milk occurred once in 1969 when Doctor Jackson required one retailer to sell pasteurised milk only until milk was declared safe.

Obtaining Information about Infectious Disease

A member asked me recently how I obtained information about infectious disease. I had not previously considered that you may not know the answer to this and at the time gave a short "off the cuff" reply which it may be informative to enlarge upon.

Family doctors and hospital staff have a statutory duty to notify certain diseases and this they usually do with great alacrity if they feel "preventive measures" can be taken by the department. Preventive measures may range from the exclusion from work of infected persons, to vaccination in the face of infection (Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and to some extent Measles and German Measles), to tracing the source of infection, or to giving human immune serum. Many other

courses of action are available depending on the nature of the disease.

Information also comes from other Local Authorities, Port or Airport* Health Authorities usually concerning persons who have moved into the district, or concerning locally produced food thought to be infected. The County Veterinary Officer writes or telephones about animals infected with disease communicable to man and the Public Health Laboratory lets me know the results of any investigations which may have a bearing on community health. The Police have a statutory duty to notify me of any animal suspected of being infected with Anthrax. Schools and other closed communities experiencing an epidemic get in touch fairly quickly, usually for advice on dealing with their own domestic problems, whether the disease is notifiable or not. Thus their troubles may range from fleas to 'flu or for advice upon how soon children should return after suffering german measles when female staff are of child bearing age etc..

I understand that since the inception of the National Health Service doctors feel that the public will not tolerate levels of pain and ill health as formerly. This is also true of potential sources of infection which can be detected by eye, but not unfortunately regarding food hygiene which requires more insight. Thus members of the public will pass information to me about disease and situations likely to cause disease, also managers of shops will ask advice about the health of staff. Information, investigation and decisions on infectious disease matters are taking place daily.

* A favourite airport notice gives details of travellers who have been to areas where Smallpox occurs, and who have returned to your district within the incubation period of the disease.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The Dorchester Public Health Laboratory under the Directorship of Doctor G. H. Tee gives excellent service. I wish to acknowledge his ready assistance in all infectious disease matters.

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Code</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	1
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	2
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	2
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	4	-
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	4
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	-	2
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	-
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	20	7
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	2	3
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	7	12
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	3
B32	Pneumonia	7	5
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	3	1
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	2
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	3
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	-	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions+	-	2
BE48	All other Accidents*	1	2
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-
<u>Total all Causes</u>		<u>62</u>	<u>54</u>

+ This category includes cases for which no specific diagnoses can be made even after investigation, symptoms of undetermined cause, and for example, provisional symptomatic diagnoses in patients who failed to return for further investigation or medical care.

* Accidents not due to motor vehicles, poisoning, fire, etc.

CAUSES OF DEATH

A list of the numbers dying from common diseases is meaningless unless compared with national figures. The latest available are those for 1968 which, although referring to deaths in a previous year, demonstrate that the trends of causes of death in the Rural District are similar to those in England and Wales.

	<u>England & Wales</u>		<u>Beaminster R.D.</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Ischaemic Heart Disease	59,457	36,920	20	7
Cerebrovascular Disease	30,202	46,052	7	12
Cancer of Lungs	23,903	4,933	4	-
Bronchitis	23,299	8,011	3	1
Pneumonia	17,941	22,707	7	5
Cancer of Stomach	7,242	5,507	2	2
Suicide	2,695	1,889	1	-

R E P O R T O F T H E
P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

FOR

1969

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

1969 proved to be a difficult one for the Public Health Department. The Council's Public Health Inspector, Mr. C.C. Rundle, retired due to ill health and I did not take up my appointment until 1st August. During the seven month period January to July assistance was given by the Public Health Inspectors of Bridport Borough and Bridport Rural District Councils, but this meant that only urgent matters could be dealt with. The result was that a considerable backlog of work had accumulated, and it was difficult to carry out any routine inspections during the remaining five months of the year.

A further consequence was the inevitable fact that complete records of work done were not kept during the first seven months of the year and so it has proved difficult to compile an adequate report for the twelve month period. Much of my report only applies therefore to the five months August to December.

Within three weeks of taking up my post as the Council's Public Health Inspector, the new grant provisions under the Housing Act 1969 came into force. A considerable number of enquiries were received and for a time this subject had to be given priority.

During 1970 it is hoped to give some priority to the inspection of food premises and also to premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, no routine inspections having been carried out for some time.

Inspection of Food Premises

Pressure of work did not allow a great deal of work to be done in relation to food premises between August and December. However, towards the end of the year a start was made and first indications are that there is a need for improved standards of food hygiene. During 1970 it is hoped to institute a programme designed to achieve improvements by advice and education.

The following table shows the number of food premises in the District:-

Type of Premises	Number in District
General Provisions Shops	34
Licensed Premises	33
Butchers Shops	6
Bakers and Confectioners	3
Restaurants	3
Green Grocers Shops	1
Canteens	1
Sweet Shops	2
Dried Milk Factories	1
Poultry Packing Stations	2
Fish Shops	1
Fried Fish Shops	1
Abattoir	1
Total	89

Premises registered under Section 16 of The Food and Drugs Act	
Sale of Ice Cream	48
Preparation of Sausages and Cooked Meats	6
Fish Friers	1
Total	55

Inspection of Food Premises (Continued)

Unsound Food

The following quantities of unsound food were surrendered during the five months August to December. (No figures are available for January to July).

Canned Meats	12 lbs
Frozen foods	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs solid food
	218 fluid ozs of fruit juice etc.

One complaint concerning a mouldy Cornish Pasty was received towards the end of the year. The pasty was purchased on 29th December but the coding indicated that it had been manufactured on 10th December. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and evidence seemed to suggest that the shop management had failed to employ effective stock rotation. The Public Health Committee decided that a strong warning should be given in this case.

Following this incident a circular letter was sent by the Department to all traders emphasising the need for strict stock rotation with products of this nature. A code of practice for the retailing of fresh meat pies was also enclosed.

Poultry inspection

There are two poultry processing premises in the district, both under the same management. Unfit birds are set aside by a spotter and visits are made by myself for purposes of condemnation. Unfit carcasses are disposed of to Midland Cattle Products Limited.

The majority of the birds killed are despatched uneviscerated, the bulk going to three large dealers. Smaller quantities are, however, sold to various other dealers. Except for Christmas time when turkeys are processed, the throughput consists entirely of hens.

The following figures relate to the 12 month period ending 31st December, 1969.

Number of visits made	53
Number of birds killed	262,242
Number of birds condemned	4,145 (1.5% of total)
Weight of birds condemned	14,420 lbs

Inspection of Food Premises (Continued)

Meat Inspection

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district at which meat inspection is carried out twice weekly. During the year the premises were found not to comply with the regulations and a notice was served on the occupier. The occupier was slow to comply and it became necessary to withhold the renewal of the licence. By the end of the year the necessary improvements were completed and the licence was renewed. The main problem is now to educate the slaughterman in hygienic practices, this is proving a slow process.

Meat Inspection Statistics

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed	66	26	249	266	607
Number inspected	66	26	249	266	607
Carcases condemned	1	3	-	3	7
Part Carcases condemned	-	1	-	4	5
<u>Offal condemned:-</u>					
Livers	29	-	74	39	142
Part Livers	4	-	3	-	7
Plucks	1	-	4	9	14
Lungs	-	-	-	1	1
Heads	2	-	-	4	6
Hearts	1	-	-	-	1
Skirts	1	-	-	-	1
Esentory and Intestines	1	-	-	2	3
Kidneys	1	-	-	2	3

Knackers Yard

There is one Knackers Yard in the District and various contraventions of the regulations were discovered. A Notice has been served but at the end of the year, much work was still outstanding.

Inspection of Food Premises (Continued)

Milk Supply

All milk producers are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Dairies other than farm dairies are registered by District Councils. There are two on this Council's register.

Milk Distributors are also registered by District Councils. There are seven in this area.

Milk sampling is carried out by the Food and Drugs Authority who for this District is the Dorset County Council. Consequently no routine milk sampling is carried out by this Department.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act is designed to safeguard the welfare of workers in offices and shops. It was not found possible to visit many premises under the Act between August and December, but it is intended to give each registered premises a detailed inspection during 1970.

One shop was found not to comply with the regulations in respect of ventilation and first aid equipment. In this case an informal notice secured compliance.

Accidents The Act requires that accidents incurring the absence of any employee for more than three days should be notified to the Local Authority. No accidents were reported during the year, though it is doubtful if all employers are aware of this requirement.

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of premises registered at the end of the year	Number of premises receiving a detailed inspection in 1969
Offices	Nil	16	Nil
Retail Shops	Nil	24	2
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	Nil	Nil	Nil
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens.	Nil	2	Nil
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	1	Nil
Total	Nil	43	2

Analysis by workplace of persons employed in registered premises at end of year

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	40
Retail Shops	73
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Nil
Catering Establishments open to the public	4
Canteens	Nil
Fuel Storage Depots	1

Total 118
Total Males 48
Total Females 70

HOUSING

Unfit Properties

During the year the following action was taken with regard to unfit dwellings incapable of repair at reasonable expense.

Cottage near Post Office, Stoke Abbott.	Demolition Order made, expires 3rd July, 1971.
1 & 2, Storridge Farm Cottages, Beaminster.	Undertaking to render fit accepted.
Higher Ash Farm, Salwayash.	Undertaking to render fit accepted.
4, Bridge Cottages, Greenham.	Undertaking not to use for habitation accepted.
Rose Cottage, Norway Lane, Stoke Abbott.	Informal undertaking to use only as week-end accommodation accepted.
1 - 6, The Bricks, Broadwindsor.	Existing Demolition Order extended to 31st October, 1970.
Westford Park Farmhouse, Thorncombe.	Undertaking not to use for habitation accepted.

Experience has shown that where formal action is taken in respect of unfit dwellings, in the majority of cases, the owner is prepared to submit proposals for the renovation of the property. This is an effective way of securing improvements. The necessity for taking formal action lies in the fact that should the owner fail to carry out his proposals, the Council may then institute correct procedure under the Housing Act 1957.

In December a circular was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government asking for the number of unfit dwellings in the District and details as to the number likely to be dealt with in the next four years.

The Department has no up to date information as to the number of unfit dwellings and it was pointed out to the Housing and Public Health Committee that a house to house survey was necessary, but that pressure of work made an immediate survey impossible. The Committee decided that such a survey should be carried out as and when circumstances permitted, accepting the fact that it would probably be ten years before completion.

In order to arrive at a rough estimate of the number of unfit dwellings, a house to house survey was carried out in the parish of South Perrott. From the figures obtained, it was estimated that there were probably about 100 dwellings in the Rural District which were unfit within the meaning of the Housing Act.

Improvement Grants

The Council continue to give sympathetic consideration to all applications for grant aid. During 1969, thirteen Standard Grants and seven Discretionary Grants were approved.

Improvement Grants (Continued)

In August new legislation concerning grants was introduced in the form of the Housing Act 1969. Conditions were greatly relaxed and the maximum payments considerably increased. This resulted in numerous enquiries being received by the Department and by the end of the year there were indications that an increase in the number of applications could be expected. With a view to publicising the grant scheme, it was decided to enclose an explanatory booklet with the Rate Demands to be sent out in April.

PEST CONTROL

Rodent Control Disinfestation for rodents is carried out by the North Dorset Joint Rodent Committee which carries out this work for the Borough of Shaftesbury, Urban District of Sherborne and the Rural Districts of Beaminster, Shaftesbury, Sherborne and Sturminster. Three operatives were employed during the year and the work was supervised by the Public Health Inspector's Department of Sherborne Urban District Council. The service to domestic premises is carried out free of charge.

Statistics for the 12 months ending 31st December 1969 for Beaminster Rural District.

Number of complaints received	141
Total number of visits made	924
Treatments carried out:-	
Business Premises	1
Private Premises	121
Local Authority Premises	31
Farms	53

During the year, sewer treatments were carried out at Beaminster, Thorncombe, Broadwindsor and Salwayash. No serious sewer infestation was discovered.

Other Pests The activities of the North Dorset Joint Rodent Committee are confined to rodent control. Complaints concerning other pests have been received and practical assistance is given by my Department wherever possible.

Heavy infestations of Cluster Flies (*Pollenia Rudis*) were experienced in various parts of the district during the autumn. These flies breed in vegetation and the maggot is a parasite of the earthworm. The flies enter secluded places such as roof spaces and wall cavities during the autumn to hibernate but are brought out in swarms by a rise of temperature. They frequently return to the same hibernation site in successive years. Control can only be exercised by fumigating the hibernation sites and several roof spaces were treated with insecticide fumers. The flies are not considered to be harmful but they do give rise to considerable nuisance. They appear to be prevalent in the South West of the country.

One house was treated for flea infestation after the occupant had been found to be verminous upon admission to hospital.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 & 1961
NUISANCES

From 1st August to 31st December, 1969 the Public Health Department received 64 complaints. 52 of the complaints related to rat and mice infestations. The remaining 12 related to differing causes, varying from offensive odours to a tribe of wild cats

Repeated complaints were received during the summer months of offensive odours in the village of Mosterton. The nuisance arose from the spraying of liquid poultry manure on two farms in the vicinity of the village. The liquid manure is obtained regularly from a poultry farm at Misterton, it is supplied free of charge and is found to be of considerable benefit to grass land. The problem was discussed with the farmers concerned and with the proprietor of the poultry farm. As a result, it was agreed to avoid spraying when the wind direction gave risk of odours being carried towards the village, and the poultry keeper agreed to add a suitable deodorant to the manure. This brought about some improvement but not a complete solution. This nuisance is an example of the problems likely to be encountered as intensive farming methods increase and is one aspect of environmental pollution. The nuisance is most prevalent during warm dry spells of weather, it is anticipated that further complaints may arise.

The nuisance from a tribe of wild cats arose on the Council's Refuse Tip at Stintford Lane. The local officer of the R.S.P.C.A. was consulted, and he suggested that the best solution would be to trap the animals and dispose of them in a humane manner. He offered assistance as soon as pressure of work permitted, but by the end of the year no action had been taken.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORIES ACT 1961 AS REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	22	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers Premises)	-	-	-	-

N.B. Due to the absence on sick leave of the Public Health Inspector from January to July, no figures of inspections were recorded during that period. Due to pressure of work it was not found possible to visit any factories from August to December.

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

No defects were recorded during the year.

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork (Sections 133 & 134)

No outworkers were notified in the August list required by Section 133 and there has been no evidence of cases of default in sending lists to this Council. There have been no prosecutions for failure to supply lists. No instances of work in unwholesome premises arose for action under Section 134.

The following information on Housing, Sewerage and Public Cleansing has been kindly provided by the Engineer & Surveyor, Mr. K. T. Bird.

COUNCIL HOUSES

Twelve two bedroom centrally heated flats to Parker Morris standards were completed at Eggardon Close, Beaminster.

Plans for the construction of a unit in Clay Lane, Beaminster comprising twenty-four one bedroom flats, four two bedroom bungalows, a communal room with guest bedroom and central services, together with a house for a resident Warden were completed during the year and a tender accepted for commencement of work early in the new year.

Since the War, 409 dwellings including 69 bungalows and 42 flats have been built by the Local Authority in the following parishes:

Beaminster	203	Marshwood.....	8
(Fairfield 32; Hogshill Mead 39;		Mosterton	8
Gerrards Green 97; Pimlico 3;		Melbury Osmond	4
Woodswater Lane 5; Fleet Street 7;		Netherbury	50
Pattle 20)		(Village 24; North Bowood 4;	
Broadwindsor	54	Salwayash 14; Melplash 8)	
(Village 44; Drimpton 10)		South Perrott	14
Burstock	4	Powerstock (West Milton)	4
Corscombe	7	Rampisham	4
Evershot	4	Stoke Abbott	4
Halstock	17	Thorncombe	24

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Joint Sewerage Scheme (Mr. Sellar, Bridport R.D.C.)

Beaminster

The pumping station was brought into commission in February and sewage has been pumped throughout the rest of the year to the West Bay Road sewer and thence into the existing short sea outfall.

Some 400 properties remain to be connected to the sewers when the long sea outfall is accepted.

South Perrott, Mosterton and Chedington

Work on this scheme commenced in August, and at the year end, based on expenditure, was about one third complete.

Netherbury

Negotiations for the purchase of a site for the Pumping Station were commenced and most of the field surveying for the proposed sewers was completed in preparation for an outline report.

Stoke Abbott

An outline scheme for the sewerage of this village involving the construction of a separate sewage disposal works was submitted to the Council, the County Council and the Parish Council and the various comments received incorporated as amendments.

Failure to complete agreement with the owner of the land required for the sewage disposal works prevented submission of the scheme to the Ministry in 1969.

Drimpton

Search for a site for a sewage disposal works for this village continued through the year.

Programme for other sewerage schemes

Priority for future schemes remained unaltered as follows:

West Milton
Melplash
Evershot
Melbury Osmond

Public Cleansing

There is a fortnightly kerbside collection, confined generally to public highways, for the whole of the district except Beaminster which has a weekly collection.

44 new dwellings were occupied in Beaminster and 26 in the rural area during the year which increased the total number of domestic premises using the service to 2954.

24 litter bins are provided by the Dorset County Council at lay-bys on classified roads, and these are emptied during the normal domestic refuse collections.

52 litter bins are provided by the Council at various sites within the district and these are emptied either weekly or fortnightly during domestic refuse collection

WATER SUPPLIES

The number of dwellings, population and properties in parish order supplied from the public mains are set out in the following table.

Parish	Estimated Population (1961 Census)	Number of dwellings (As at 10/10/69)	Properties supplied from the public mains
Beaminster	2,000	831	776
Bettiscombe	78	29	12
Broadwindsor	919	382	212
Burstock	96	36	19
Chedington	97	36	25
Corscombe	301	130	60
Halstock	339	135	87
Hooke	119	28	11
Marshwood	303	118	41
Mosterton	177	77	59
Netherbury	1,072	325	213
South Perrott	155	59	45
Powerstock	440	183	23
Seaborough	52	19	9
Stoke Abbott	355	99	56
Thorncombe	743	250	111
Totals	7,246	2,737	1,759

Figures are not available of properties supplied by means of a standpipe.

On 31st March, 1969 the West Dorset Water Board ceased to exist following its incorporation into the new Dorset Water Board. At this time the original phases 8 and 9 of the West Dorset Boards' scheme remained to be completed, these affected the parishes of Chelborough, Evershot, Rampisham and Wraxall. At the time of compiling this report no precise information was available as to the prospects of the schemes being carried out in the near future. No fluoride is added to the mains water supply at the present time.

/Details

Details of parishes without a supply of mains water are as follows:-

Parish	Estimated Population (1961 Census)	Number of dwellings (As at 10/10/69)
Evershot	258	86
Mapperton	21	20
Melbury Osmond	251	78
Melbury Samford	50	13
North Poorton	22	8
Pilsdon	44	8
Powerstock	440	160 *
Rampisham	151	57
East Chelborough	69	19
West Chelborough	29	12
Wraxall	69	24
Total	1,404	485

* This figure excludes 23 properties in the parish receiving mains water.

Private Supplies

These vary from those supplying whole villages to those supplying small communities and individual houses. There are, no doubt, many private supplies of which the department has no knowledge and it will be necessary to record and investigate these as and when time permits.

The Public Health Act 1936 imposes a duty on local authorities to take such steps from time to time as may be necessary for ascertaining the sufficiency and wholesomeness of the water supplies within their district. The Department must, therefore, continue its surveillance of public as well as private supplies in these respects.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

There are no large camping sites in the district; ten site licences for single residential caravans are currently in force. Some neighbouring authorities experience considerable difficulties with large numbers of holiday caravans but the problem does not extend to this district at the present time.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

45 Licences for the storage of Petroleum Spirit were issued during the year. At the end of the year electrical certificates were requested with all renewal applications and this proved to be a justifiable procedure. Several premises were found to have unsatisfactory electrical installations.

Indications are that a general inspection of all licensed premises is needed and it is hoped to carry this out during 1970.

